New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1470. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Organization Perfected---John E. Ward, of Georgia, President.

THE ANTI-BENTON DELEGATES ADMITTED.

THE BALLOTING NOT YET COMMENCED.

A Bargain Consummated between the Douglas and Buchanan Men.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 3.

The balloting did not commence to-day.

A bargain between the Douglas and Buchanan men has been completed.

The terms are said to be Buchanan's nomination, although Fremont's men are fighting desperately. Buchanan's men have agreed to sustain Douglas in case. There is great confusion, but no degrading. The prospects of the Softs are rather better to-day.

S.

Proceedings of the Convention.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 3.

The Convention was rallied to order at 10½ o'clock, and

John L. Dawson, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following names:

President---JOHN E. WARD, of Georgia.

Vice-Presidents, States.	Vice-Presidents, States.
[illegible]	W. W. Lewis, Ga.
[illegible]	W. H. Seward, Miss.
[illegible]	A. W. Bradley, Ohio.
[illegible]	Gov. Tod, Ky.
[illegible]	Gen. A. McCoun, Ill.
[illegible]	Hon. R. Rhett, S. C.
[illegible]	Maste Ward, Texas.
[illegible]	Alex. McKee, Ala.
[illegible]	W. H. Crowther, Mich.
[illegible]	W. H. Roane, Ark.
[illegible]	Gen. Joseph Kent, Md.
[illegible]	Hon. R. Williams, Tenn.
[illegible]	Hon. Wm. Price, Wis.
[illegible]	E. Hill, Cal.

And thirty-one Secretaries.

The announcement of the name of Mr. WARD for President was received with applause, and the rest of the Committee, on motion of Mr. ROBERTS, were unanimously agreed.

The Committee on Organization further reported the adoption of the rules of the last National Democratic Convention as the rules of this.

The report was unanimously confirmed.

Mr. WARD was conducted to the President's chair by John L. Dawson, Esq.

The President, on taking the Chair, said: The sensations to preside over the deliberations of the Convention were as unexpected as the honor was undeserved. The distinguished gentlemen who yesterday presided over the deliberating Hall between this year and the present---had carried them here to a period when the Democratic Party was sustained to assemble and go forth to do battle with a gallant, noble and gallant party. That party, with the same banner that divided us, has passed away. The great leaders of that party have gone by one, sixteen years to their eternal resting-place, filled with years and honors, mourned alike by political friends and foes.

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest
With all their country's honors blest."

Others of that noble band who still survive, are with us to-day to take part in our deliberations; and go forth with us to battle for the Constitution and the Union, but this great party has passed away.

The dark cloud of fanaticism has spread its pall over the land, from end to end, convulsed with fearful forebodings. On the one side are men who will admit no compromise either among themselves or on conditions of surrender. They would dictate laws that power should be held only by those who bow before some altar with themselves. They hold that they are only fit for power who approach the throne of Greece after the fashion they themselves prostitute. On the other side is a faction only more dangerous because more numerous than the first. A faction with liberty on their tongues, but with treason festering in their hearts---who profess love for the Union only that they may bury in the ruins of the Union the glorious memories of the past and hopes of the future. This faction is formidable only in case of the success of its attempts to unite against the Democratic Party. With the first, the National Democratic Party have met to-day, to appoint standard bearers to carry on the war against these factions. Let us then come together, like a band of brothers, to lay on the altar of patriotism, and of the Union, a willing sacrifice, personal preferences, sectional feelings, and, above all, private dissensions. Let our deliberations and actions be sanctioned by higher and purer motives. Let our preferences for persons be lost in a desire to protect and save the Constitution of the country. I have an abiding confidence that the kindness which summoned me to this place will bear with me in the performance of its duty, and that that kindness will pardon any errors I may unintentionally commit. I now enter upon the discharge of that trust.

A motion to admit the delegates from the District of Columbia to the floor was, after debate, laid on the table.

It was then announced, amidst great rejoicing, that the Democrats had elected their candidates for Mayor and Councilmen in Washington City.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, from the Committee on Credentials, reported on the contested Missouri seat case, admitting the anti-Benton delegates.

The report was received with cheers and adopted.

It was announced that the Committee were engaged on the New-York case, and would report as soon as possible.

The Committee is allowed to sit during the session of the Convention.

A motion to give gallery tickets to outsiders was rejected.

The motion to admit the District of Columbia Delegates on the floor was again renewed.

Mr. BARNES, of Indiana, protested against admitting more than two delegates from the District of Columbia. The object of taking the Convention from Baltimore was to get clear of Congressional influence. He was opposed also to admitting delegates from the District to the galleries without a limit.

Mr. PETTY, of Indiana, also opposed all motions to fill the galleries---even with ladies---but would certainly rather prefer to see them filled with beings wearing pantaloons than with beings wearing petticoats.

The President declared the motion to lay on the table lost, when a call by States was demanded.

The result was---Ayes, 159; Nays, 91; so the motion prevailed.

A long and warm debate followed on the admission of outsiders, and several resolutions having that object in view, were tabled amidst the most dire confusion.

On motion, the Committee of Arrangements was authorized to appoint a Sergeant-at-Arms and two assistants.

The hall of the Young Men's Democratic Association was offered for the use of the Convention if they should think it preferable to the one in use.

An invitation was extended to the Convention to visit the Mechanical Society.

A Delegate from Connecticut moved to accept the offer of the hall of the Young Men' Democratic Association. He had been in that hall, and could assure the members it could hold nearly double the number of persons that this hall hold. Several gentlemen with weak voices spoke there last night, and were distinctly heard. He would say, too, that on that occasion the Democracy of Cincinnati in that hall, showed themselves far more orderly than the Democracy do here.

The motion was referred to the Committee of Arrangements, and the Convention took a recess till 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

This afternoon, upon the reassembling of the Convention, Mr. MILLARD, of Delaware, moved that the Senators and members of Congress at present in the City, be invited to occupy places upon the platform and floor. He said that the character of this gentleman alluded to prevented any suspicion of their endeavoring to exert any undue influence on the Convention.

Cries of "No, no."---"We don't want them."

Mr. CLEMENS, of Alabama, moved to second by invitation all the members of all the State Legislatures at present in the city.

Mr. PETTY moved the further amend by admitting also all United States office-holders.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Alabama, thought the Convention had better invite the public in than reserve seats for Legislators in Congress. The support an

So party of the year, [illegible] If the insurgents have the start to push ahead. And we say, therefore, organ[illegible] way of ellipse.

11 o'clock.---The alarm is again beating. The troops are out. They say, are repulsed, and the insurgents are pushing forward. People are running in every direction through the streets, and shutting doors. I am going to stand by, to be an earwest of what is going on. I shall write you again soon. The Captain thinks it's time that he got off. Yours, in haste."

In case of a general insurrection there would be a fair opportunity for "American Intervention" a la Walker.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Summer Meeting in New-York---Senator Slidell.

COL. GREENE AND COLLECTOR PEABLES.

Brooks' Letter to the Senate---Senator Butler and the Washingtonians.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 2, 1856.

The report of the indignation meeting at the Tabernacle in New-York has produced a deep impression here,---both from the weight and conservative character of its composition, and from the decided tone with which it enunciated the pervading sentiment of the North on the great subject which now agitates the public mind. Mr. Banks's manly exposure of the unworthy and indecent conduct of Brooks, and Mr. Burlingame's self-possessed answer to intimidation by Keitt, Douglas and Edmundson, has placed these Southern bullies in a position before the country which no honorable man can envy. What makes the appalling effects speech of Mr. BURLINGAME in regard to Mr. BUTLER, viz., that he "was not an equal, because of infamy as to justify any expression of sympathy upon his part" for the bleeding and prostrate Senator, perfectly disgraceful, in a personal point of view, attributed to him, that "he confessed and his family were under greater personal obligations to Mr. BURLINGAME than to any other living man." What that service was for which such obligations were acknowledged, I will not now say, but the public know very well at the time, and the papers left by BRADLEY's brother, Commander McKeever, of the United States Navy, will bear unmistakable testimony of his gratitude for it.

SEED SOWING TO BOSTON.

The Boston *Post* denies that its editor, Col. GREENE, and Collector PEABLES, of Boston, gave a dinner to BROOKS on Saturday. It will not, however, and several honestly, deny that BROOKS and KEITT were invited by them to a private dinner on Friday, and that several other Massachusetts Delegates to Charleston were present, among whom were the Hon. CHARLES R. LOVERING, the Postmaster of Salem, Mass., and editor of the Democratic organ there. This was the man who made the declaration, that "BROOKS got just what he deserved!"

The reports of the Investigating Committee, with the evidence and concluding resolutions, are very voluminous, but embrace facts of the highest interest. The majority have added to and strengthened the language of their report, which copies were sent to New-York, but the resolutions to expel BROOKS and censure KEITT and RUFFNER, remain unchanged.

Mr. COBB, of the minority, was extremely anxious to save the two last from any expression of disapprobation, though they were unanimously in the arrest of the intended assault before it was committed. COBB and GREENWOOD, both Southern Democrats, constituting the minority, report that BROOKS committed no breach of privilege, and that the House has no power to punish his offence.

The country generally, as well as the world abroad, will be amused at the elegant phraseology in which some of the chivalrous Senators convey their testimony. One of our newspaper correspondents says, "hit him a lick."

BROOKS' LETTER.

BROOKS' letter to the Senate may be regarded as an apology, so far as it goes, and a concession to the universal sentiment of condemnation which his conduct has elicited among all unprejudiced persons, even in Washington. For, say what you will of Washington, its people are by no means destitute of the sense of right and wrong. Even that "high-toned and considerate" old gentleman, Senator BUTLER, has had reason to give them this credit.

On the night after he had so grossly transcended the proprieties of the Senate by giving WILSON the lie direct, the National Theatre of this place was crowded to witness the play of "Monsieur Mallet," and when one of the persons of the drama said, "I would call you a liar only that is a word no gentleman should use," the house was perfectly brought down with applause.

CONGRESS.

Congress is very thinly attended, and the want of a quorum will doubtless prevent any action upon the report of the Investigating Committee for a week to come. There is danger, however, that the Administration Representatives, returning from Cincinnati, may catch our friends napping, and defeat the action demanded by the North upon the recent outrage on the freedom of debate. It becomes, therefore, the duty of all Anti-Nebraska Representatives to be on hand early next week, for their absence will certainly be taken advantage of. C.

Brooks Still Sojourning in Washington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 3.

BROOKS is still in Washington. He will not go to the Cincinnati Convention. The North is too hot for him just now. X.

The Question of the Antipathy of Foreign Governments---Protest of Count Sartiges to Secretary Marcy, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 3,

Several days ago Count SARTIGES received through the Post-Office a letter from a Washington correspondent, treating of the settled antipathy of of foreign Governments towards the United States, as now manifested by the conduct of foreign Representatives in their intercourse with society and our public men, and which letter was superinduced by alleged indecent and insulting language against our Government, and especially against the Secretary of State, at a dinner recently given by Count SARTIGES. The envelope inclosing the newspaper in question bore the seal of the State Department. On Saturday Count SARTIGES called on Mr. MARCY, indignantly complaining of the insult, and demanding that its suspected author be punished, intimating that in the event of failure to do this, he would demand his passports. Mr. MARCY, of course, disavowed all knowledge or responsibility concerning the letter, and expressed regret that anything had happened to occasion offence. There was a quandary, but Count SARTIGES was apparently satisfied, and the Secretary relieved from his unpleasant position by the author, who was a Government employe, but who did not send the letter to Count SARTIGES, promptly resigned his office.

The Russian Minister to-day gave a Pic-nic Entertainment at Arlington Springs to his Diplomatic associates and others.

XXXIVth CONGRESS---First Session.

The Senate was not in session, having adjourned over to Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 5.

About thirty-five members convened, Mr. AIKEN in the Chair. No quorum. Adjourned.

DAVID HADDEN, Esq., of the firm of DAVID HADDEN & SONS, Pine-street, died yesterday morning at his house in Lafayette-place. He was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, from which place he emigrated at about the commencement of the present century, and has been engaged in active business life in this City for more than fifty years. He was one of the Wardens of St. Thomas' Church. He was also at the time of his death a Director of the American Exchange Bank, of the New-York Life and Trust Company, and of the New-York Gas Light Company. He was also an active and efficient member of the St. Andrew's Society, and at one time its President.

KNOW-NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.

ORGANIZATION AND CONVERSATIONS.

BUT FEW DELEGATES PRESENT.

PROSPECTS AHEAD.

ANOTHER DEBATE ON SECRECY.

The Know-Nothing National Council met and organized yesterday, in Knickerbocker Hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue. The time announced for the organization of the Council was ten, but at that hour there were but few delegates present. Many of those who were expected had not arrived in the City, and a number of those who had, experienced difficulty and delay in finding the Hall. So the President, Mr. H. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky, did not take his seat until after 11 o'clock. At that time there were about seventy delegates in the room. On calling the Convention to order the President said that, as neither the Secretary nor Corresponding Secretary were present, he thought it would be as well to spend an hour in social conversation, in order that the delegates present might become better acquainted with each other and exchange views upon the matters of interest likely to come up for their consideration. Taking it for granted that such was the wish of the Convention, the President descended from his position, and engaged immediately in the agreeable ceremony of shaking hands with his friends and with those who were introduced to him. His example was followed by all who had any friends present; and, for an hour, that "spirit of conciliation and harmony," which Southern gentlemen take delight in talking about, in Convention, seemed to prevail. There was an open hand and a smile for all. The room is large, but not well ventilated. It is used by a number of secret organizations. It is comfortably fitted up with cushioned seats that resemble sofas; has commodious desks for the Grand and the Great Grand Secretaries of secret organizations; a very cosy seat for the most worshipful treasurer; a very large Chair with blue surroundings, for the G. W. G. V. P.; and a chair with a seat of ordinary size, but with a back about twelve feet in height and very narrow, surrounded by crimson cloth, for the G. G. M. W. Highsockalorum. Such a chair would make an ordinary man look small, if not ridiculously so, when in it; but the manly form and benevolent countenance of President BARTLETT overcame and imbue even its unshapeliness with comeliness and dignity.

It was a very sultry day---the earlier portion of it---and, as has before been stated, the room is not well ventilated. Consequently, it was not long after social converse was in order, before conversations were carried on in that comfortable position in which, we are told, Eastern people dine. And here, let us say, lest some may derive an erroneous impression from what has been said, that the reclining position was not adopted in consequence of any desire to introduce "foreign customs and manners" into our common country, but simply because it was a very warm and sultry day.

When the Convention had been opened, and the President took his place again, and as the Secretaries had not yet appeared, he appointed Mr. CORSON Secretary pro tem, and Mr. WILLIAMS, of Maryland, Sentinel. When they had taken their places, he said that in order to complete the organization, and that they might know who were delegates and who were not, he would appoint the following

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS:

Dannenhower, of Ill.	Zollicoffer, of Tenn.
Morton, of Ohio.	Alexander, of Md.
Hitchcock, of Cal.	

Mr. DANNENHOWER requested the delegates to present their credentials at the desk of the Secretary, which they did, and when the Committee retired to examine them and prepare their report. While they were absent, the Council resolved itself into a social condition, and conversation was again the order of the day. Several other delegates had now succeeded in finding the hall, and all entered upon a quiet, yet earnest discussion of the most important of the topics likely to come up. The friends of MILLARD FILLMORE, being anxious concerning the feeling of the Northern delegates towards him broached the subject of his prospects, but as there were but few Northern delegates present there was not much information to be obtained on that point. There was no member of the Connecticut delegation in the house, and the merits of that delegation were, therefore, pretty thoroughly canvassed. The members are the same or nearly the same as composed the delegation to the Convention at Philadelphia, which fact does not please Mr. FILLMORE's friends. There was some thought of refusing to admit them when they should appear, but after weighing the matter carefully, it was, we are informed, considered best to let them in with the others. It is probable that they will appear in the hall this morning, as it was said they would arrive in the City last evening.

At 3 P. M. the President took the Chair again, and informed the Council that the Committee on Credentials were not yet ready to report, and that they would not be ready to report for some time, as there were some contested seats in the New-York delegation. He added that the Committee desired to see the contesting delegations from the Thirtieth District.

Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL arose and recommended that the Committee be invited to report as far as they had gone---leaving the contested seats for the present. That course was adopted, and the Secretary was sent to inform the Committee of it.

The Secretary departed, and soon returned with a statement to the effect that the Committee, in conformity with the desire of the Council, would report in a minute.

Several minutes elapsed, and the Committee did not make their appearance.

The Secretary was sent out again, and returned with an assurance that the Committee would report in a minute.

Five minutes afterwards, the Committee did make their appearance and their report. They had received delegates' credentials from a large number of States, but as but few of the persons whose names were read were present, the list would not convey an accurate idea of the numerical strength of the Council. The most prominent among those who were present with their credentials, were:

Hon. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky.
Hon. Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky.
Judge Gist, of Kentucky.
Hon. G. W. Prentice, of Kentucky.
Hon. Chas. G. Todd, of Kentucky.
Hon. Mr. Zollicoffer, of Tennessee.
Hon. Mr. Broome, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Mr. Maven, of New-York.
Hon. Bayard Clark, of New-York.
Rev. Mr. Goodwin, of New-York.
Hon. J. M. Harris, of Maryland.
Mr. Logan, of Arkansas.
Hon. STEPHEN M. ALLEN was the only delegate present from Massachusetts.

It is expected that at noon to-day there will be a large addition to the number of delegates, and that then the strength of the council will be known.

There were two or more delegates from Pennsylvania who were present, but had no credentials. They stated that, previous to the meeting at Philadelphia, they had been elected to serve for one year, and that their credentials were in the hands of the regular Secretary of the council. The Committee considered them entitled to seats.

With reference to the Fifth District of New-York, the Committee decided that, as the difficulty between the contestants was not great, both delegations should have a seat in the Council, with the privilege of speaking, but that they should cast but one vote. The Committee will probably make a full report to-day.

The PRESIDENT now stated that in accordance with the constitution and ritual of the Order the delegates who had been admitted would receive the pass-word by which they could be admitted to the Council.

Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL remarked that he thought all secrecy had been done away with by the council at Philadelphia. He was opposed to any more pass-words or secrecy of any kind concerning their doings.

The PRESIDENT said that the Constitution and ritual required it, and therefore it must be done. Gentlemen could move that the pass-word and secrecy be removed afterwards if they were so disposed.

Messrs. DANNENHOWER and ALEXANDER were appointed to impart the talisman to the members. Mr. ALEXANDER took the right side and Mr. DANNENHOWER took the left of the Hall, and the delegates were called up one by one, and received the word with becoming seriousness.

When the pass-word had been given, Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL renewed his motion to do away with pass-words and secrecy.

Mr. UNDERWOOD said he had drawn up a resolution to the effect that pass-words should not be required, and that all secrecy should be removed from that time, concerning the proceedings of the Council.

Mr. ALEXANDER thought the resolution came in at too early a stage of the meeting. He would have it deferred until the contested seats were settled, and a larger number of delegates present.

Mr. MARSHALL said he did not know how many contested seats there were, and he could not see how they would be affected by it. He did know, however, that they had their candidate in the field; that they were a political party; and expected their candidate to be supported by the people. He thought it was high time that the secrecy which had been their mantle during infancy should be removed. If it was their intention now to go back to secrecy they must take down their flag. He wanted New-York to hear what they were doing and what they intended to do; he wanted to know himself what they intended to do, and he would have their doings go out to the people upon the four winds of heaven. They had suffered from nothing so much as from the impression that they were working in the dark and keeping their doings from their fellow citizens; therefore he was anxious that the delusion should be removed. It was thought by some Americans that they intended to *droop the flag of FREEMONT*, while they intended to do no such thing. They had raised it, and he wanted a public fight and a strong fight under it.

Mr. ALEXANDER said he agreed with Mr. MARSHALL *in the sentiments he had uttered, but he thought it* was yet too soon to pass such a motion. He was desirous that all the delegates should be present to have an opportunity of expressing their opinions and voting upon it. He was not only willing that New-York should know what they were doing, but he wanted the whole Union to know it.

Mr. MARSHALL said that for the present it would suit him, if the Council should decide that the pass-word should not be required on Wednesday. There were some delegates who had not received the pass-word, he would arrive, and the alternates would desire to be present.

Mr. ALEXANDER thought that proposition was about *the same as the first.*

Mr. MARSHALL thought not.

Mr. SHIRK, of Missouri, moved that the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted as far as they had gone, which was adopted.

Mr. J. BUCKINGHAM, one of the delegates from the Fifth District, New-York, said the District was composed of the Seventh Ward of New-York and a portion of Williamsburg, and that the different sections did not harmonize. Williamsburg and New-York would be thus linked together for four years more, and what he want was, that the National Council should decide that it had no jurisdiction in the matter; that it belonged to the State Council to settle it. He did not wish it to be settled in any way that might leave the impression that there had been collusion.

Mr. J. C. LOZIER, from the same District, said they had come there pledged as to their action. Their constituents would not coalesce, and he thought it right that they should both have the privilege of speaking, but that they should have but one vote; and when they could not agree, that they should not vote at all. He wished it to be understood that there was no compromise.

What the matter had been settled as they desired.

Mr. UNDERWOOD said he had reason to fear that he would not be present on the following day, and he was desirous that some action should be taken on the motion of Mr. MARSHALL. He thought there was no real difficulty in the way. They had adopted that portion of the report of the Committee on Credentials that had been presented, and they now had a quorum to work with. The fact that there were two or three contested seats was not a sufficient reason for delaying action. He believed it to be for the best to set aside the mantle of secrecy which had protected their infancy, and he believed the house was prepared to act it aside. [Applause.] He would, therefore, move the adoption of Mr. MARSHALL's proposition.

Mr. MARSHALL said he would accept the resolution Mr. UNDERWOOD had read. He wished to go to the extent of abolishing all secrecy.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Maryland, wished to ask whether or not, if the resolution should pass, any man could come in and vote.

Mr. MARSHALL said no more than in Congress.

Mr. RICHARDSON made the inquiry because he saw that in Cincinnati they had been knocking down the doorkeeper, in order to get into the Convention. He did not anticipate anything of that character in that Convention, but he thought there were some family matters, such as the appointment of Committees of Correspondence, which should be done in private.

The debate was continued for some time, but nothing new was said for or against the motion; and while it was pending, a motion to adjourn to 10 o'clock this morning was carried.

Latest Indian News from Florida.

PROVISION TRAIN ATTACKED---TWO MEN AND A LITTLE BOY KILLED---ONE MAN WOUNDED.

OCALA, Fla., FRIDAY, May 23, 1856.

By the arrival of Mr. A. N. PACHETT, Expressman, from Tampa, yesterday evening, we learn that a train carrying provisions to the State Volunteers, on Fess Creek, was attacked by ten or fifteen Indians, on Saturday last, within twelve miles of Tampa, at a place known as Simmons' Hammock. The party had just halted at a branch to drink, and as some of them were dismounting a little boy who was riding a horse attached to one of the wagons, saw an Indian behind trees, and he cried out, "Father, there's an Indian!" pointing to the spot where he saw him. No sooner had the boy spoken than the Indians fired, and he fell from the horse, dead. The father caught up the dead body of his son and placed it in a wagon, when another volley was fired by the Indians, and he with another man were killed.

At the first fire, a negro belonging to the train, started for an encampment where a detachment from Capt. STARKMAN's Company were stationed, only two miles distant. Two men only now remained, and one of them wounded in the hip. They fired three times and fled. The Indians, aware of the direction taken by the negro, also fled, leaving the teams, wagons, &c., unhurt.

The persons killed were Mr. ROACH, Mr. STARLING and his son. Mr. HINSON was wounded in the hip. Mr. HATFIELD and the negro man escaped unhurt.

The attack was made at 12 o'clock noon.

Payment of the Texas Creditors.

From the Union, June 3.

Yesterday being the first day when, according to law, payment could be made to the creditors of the late Republic of Texas, under the late act of Congress, the business, we understand, was commenced at the treasury, and at 3 o'clock the Secretary had issued warrants in two hundred and three cases amounting to the sum of $3,785,666 28. The payments will be continued without intermission, and as the proofs shall be filed and duly examined and passed on by the accounting officers.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CHARGES OF FALSE PRETENCES---CONTRIVANCE.

A man who would cheat a poor servant girl out of her hard-earned wages, would sell his grandmother's corpse for the benefit of medical science---and a $5 bill. Strange as it may appear, there are such specimens of mean humanity to be found in the City. Our police records leave from time to time shown this. One party who figured conspicuously and frequently in this department of trade---robbing his poor country folk out of their little savings, which they designed sending to their distressed kin in another land---has retired from business. He always succeeded, by adroit management and the aid of the best "legal talent" (always to be had for a consideration) to escape from the meshes of the law. That the complainants had deposited with the accused money and received therefor receipts and bills of exchange on the Royal Bank of Ireland, there was no doubt; the bills of exchange, when presented for payment, were refused. It was acknowledged---but---but---huge volumes of law were read, and exceptions taken, precedents were looked up. On diligent research it was shown that *Lord Loverus*, the famous commentator, who died in the year 809 B. C., had laid down no rule for such cases. So the defendant was dismissed to be arrested again soon after on a new complaint, ending in a similar manner. The newspapers must not mention the fact; or if they should, they must do it so daintily that no even the sharpest practitioner of the petti-fogging profession would be able to make a case of libel out of it.

We had hoped that the retiring from business of the party above alluded to, had caused this description of heartless swindling. But not so. The other day a fellow was arrested on complaint of a servant girl who accused him with having taken from her the paltry sum of $70 in payment for passage tickets from Liverpool to this port for her mother, brother and sisters. The mother and children left their home in Ireland, and came to Liverpool, where they ascertained that the tickets forwarded there from America were spurious. The poor people were then much delayed forced to return from where they came, having suffered much in consequence of the unexpected delay. The daughter, on learning the facts of the case, preferred a charge of false pretences against the man at whose office the tickets were bought, and on being brought before Justice COMMISSEL, he was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

We trust that in this case stern justice will be done. It is time that an example should be made of this contemptible class of swindlers.

A MISAPPREHENSION.

George W. Woodhead, who was arrested on Monday, charged with approaching and selling a horse and wagon belonging to Mr. Isaac S. Hone, of No. 110 Bowery-street, was yesterday discharged from arrest by Justice COMMISSEL. On examining into the case it was shown that the accused party had acted under a misapprehension---that from a conversation had with the prosecutor, he was led to believe that he (the latter) had taken the horse and wagon in payment for a debt to be paid for, when a sum of money deposited by him was received.

A MERCHANT'S FAREWELL.

The Police returns, yesterday, mention that on Monday evening, Wm. Crawford, a boy six years of age, was poisoned (it is believed Hostile) by arsenical preparation, at the Eighteen Ward Police. It appears that the child got hold of a vessel containing a quantity of bad rum, said to have been administered to him by his parents, John and Margaret Crawford, residing in Twenty-second-street. At the time they professed to have given him a dose of salts, but parents were found guilty of the charge, and committed to prison. Justice FLANDREAU and committed to prison. Justice CLARK, aged twelve years, daughter of the prisoners, was also examined as a witness. Crawford and his wife are Irish, and are represented to be very intemperate in their habits.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. SUMNER.

Report of the House Committee.

EXPULSION OF MR. BROOKS DEMANDED.

THE EVIDENCE.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, the following report and testimony were presented by the Committee to investigate the recent assault on Mr. Senator SUMNER:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Select Committee appointed under resolutions of the House, passed on the 5th day of May, 1856, to investigate the subject of the assault alleged to have been made in the Senate Chamber by Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS and other Members of the House, upon Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, a Senator from the State of Massachusetts, and to whom also the House referred the proceedings of the Senate, amounting to a breach of its privileges, and to report the facts to the House of Representatives, and to whom also was referred the petition of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, a Senator from the State of Massachusetts," report:

That upon a full investigation of the subject they concur in the following conclusions, which they desire to seem unanimously to have declared:

I. That the Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS, a Member of the House of Representatives from the State of South Carolina, did on the 22d day of the present month, after the adjournment of the Senate, and while said Senate was engaged upon other business, make an assault upon the Senator from Massachusetts, Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, in the Senate Chamber, and while said Senator was sitting in his place in the Senate, and did inflict upon him a severe injury.

II. That the said assault was a breach of the privileges of the Senate, with the knowledge and consent of a majority of the members of the House of Representatives, and of the whole of which Mr. BROOKS is a member.

III. That the said assault was a breach of the privileges of the House, and was not made in the presence of any member of the House of Representatives, except Mr. BROOKS, who was not arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms, or otherwise, pursuant to the order of the House, and that the House has not been informed of any punishment inflicted upon him by any member, directly or indirectly, pursuant to the assault.

IV. That the assault was not provoked by any act of the Senator, with the knowledge of the House of Representatives, or any member thereof, and that the blows were inflicted with a cane which was broken by the violence of the assault, and that no other weapon was drawn by Mr. BROOKS, and that the Senator was not aware of any intention to assault him, or of the assault itself, until the blows were inflicted, and that he was disabled from further defence by the first blow, and that he made no resistance, and no further defence was necessary.

V. That the assault was in relation to the speech of the Senator, and was not made in the presence of the House, and was not a breach of the privileges of the House, and that the House has no power to punish Mr. BROOKS for the assault.

VI. That it is not within the jurisdiction of the House to punish for libel, and that the speech of Mr. SUMNER is not a libel, and that the House has no power to punish him for the speech.

VII. That the Senate was in session at the time of the assault, and that the House was not in session.

The Committee then reviewed the report from the Committee of the Senate, with the journal of their proceedings and the testimony taken in the premises, presented to the resolution of the House.

The testimony disclosed the following facts: On Monday and Tuesday, the 19th and 20th days of May, 1856, Mr. SUMNER delivered a speech in the Senate in reply to the speech of Mr. BUTLER, of South Carolina, and other Senators, a copy of which is appended to the testimony and forms a part of this report.

It appears that as early as Tuesday, before the speech was concluded, Mr. BROOKS had communicated to the remarks of the Senator, and during the next day morning, after the adjournment of the Senate, declared to Mr. EDMUNDSON of this House, that he had carefully met in the Capitol grounds a friend, and that before the meeting of the two houses that day he intended to inflict violence upon the person of Mr. SUMNER, as a punishment for language used in the said speech. He therefore requested Mr. EDMUNDSON to walk with him, and after taking a seat near the door at the leading from Pennsylvania avenue into the Senate, he expressed a desire that Mr. SUMNER might be pointed out to him, as he was personally unacquainted with him. Mr. EDMUNDSON complied with the request, and pointed out Mr. SUMNER, as he was then engaged in conversation with several gentlemen in front of the Secretary's desk, on the left of the President's chair, in the Senate Chamber. Mr. BROOKS then left the Capitol.

On Thursday morning he again, accompanied by Mr. EDMUNDSON of the western entrance of the Capitol, and requested Mr. EDMUNDSON to point out Mr. SUMNER, which he did, as he was sitting in his seat in the Senate Chamber. Mr. BROOKS then left the Capitol from that portion of the city of Washington, and returned to the Capitol by the Pennsylvania avenue entrance. There he again informed Mr. EDMUNDSON that he was on this occasion in search of Mr. SUMNER, as a punishment for language used in the said speech, and for the purpose of making the assault, and after remaining for a short period, the two proceeded to the Capitol.

After the reading of the Journal of the Senate, on Thursday, the death of Hon. Mr. BUTLER, of that body, was announced, and appropriate addresses, and a resolution of condolence adopted, and thereupon the Senate adjourned.

When the Message was received in the Senate from the House announcing the death of Mr. KEITT, a tribute of respect was paid to the deceased by Senator CHASE in an address, and thereupon the Senate also adjourned. Most of the Senators left the Senate, a few only remaining, and Mr. SUMNER was engaged in his desk in the Senate Chamber, when Mr. BROOKS, a Member of the House of Representatives, entered the Senate Chamber from the south side of the Senate, and then proceeded directly to the desk of Mr. SUMNER, and addressing him, said: "Mr. SUMNER, I have read your speech twice over carefully, and considered it a libel on my State and on my relative, Mr. BUTLER, who is absent, and I have come to tell you so." Mr. SUMNER replied in no language, when Mr. BROOKS struck him a violent blow on the head with a gutta percha cane, and continued to repeat the blows until Mr. SUMNER had fallen to the floor of the Senate, when Mr. BROOKS left the Senate Chamber.

The Committee do not feel themselves justified in expressing the opinion, from the testimony before them, whether there was an express agreement previously entered into between Mr. BROOKS and any other person or persons to make the assault, or whether Mr. BROOKS was instigated to the act by any other person or persons; but they are satisfied from the testimony that Mr. BROOKS was aware of the fact, which shows that any other member of the House was either actively concerned in the assault or designed to commit any violence upon Mr. SUMNER, nor that any other knew the [illegible] of the place where Mr. SUMNER was to be found, or where he could find him. It does appear, however, that Mr. BROOKS had communicated to Mr. EDMUNDSON, a member of this House, and to Mr. LAWRENCE M. KEITT, of South Carolina, also a member of the House, and to Mr. HENRY A. EDMUNDSON, of Virginia, also a member of the House, and to Mr. ORR, a member of the House, from South Carolina, and to Mr. SLIDELL, a Senator from Louisiana, the purpose of Mr. BROOKS to commit the assault upon Mr. SUMNER, and that the communication was made to Mr. EDMUNDSON, Mr. KEITT and Mr. ORR, before the assault was committed, and that the communication was made to Mr. SLIDELL about the time the assault was committed, and that Mr. KEITT was in the Senate Chamber, and Mr. EDMUNDSON in a room adjoining it, at the time the assault was made; and it is proved that Mr. KEITT came up with a cane in a threatening manner to the bystanders attempted to protect Mr. SUMNER from the blows of Mr. BROOKS, and that Mr. EDMUNDSON entered the Senate Chamber soon after Mr. SUMNER fell.

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...Superintendent is now called Pearl-street, and the building formerly used as the Watch and Liberty offices. The price of subscription, twelve shillings a year, was certainly not dear; if it was so we suppose, New-York currency, amounting to only $1 50. Toward the end of the year, however, the Legislature passed an act, imposing a stamp duty of two shillings and sixpence per year, on each copy of every newspaper. Thereupon Mr. GAINE (whose motto, as well known to all students of New-York history, advertised that no one could be so foolish as to think that he was going to pay this and keep his 300 rules of subscription, and that therefore if those who wished to read his paper did not give the extra two and sixpence, they would be deprived of that privilege.

The news in this number of the *Mercury* is not very important, being mostly concerning the expedition against the French and Indians and from Europe, brought by a ship from Bristol in six weeks, "an exceeding quick passage." The only local intelligence is concerning three colored men who went out in a boat on the East River, when the boat upset and two of them "met with an untimely end," to the great sorrow and regret of their masters. And this reminds us that there seems to have been an overground railroad already in those days, for we see it advertised that—

"All persons whatsoever are forbid to employ or harbor any of the following named men or women, without first obtaining leave from their masters or mistresses, in New-York. Their names are as follows, viz: OLD JAMES, Cook; Jemmy, Davis, Jacob, Long James, Isabell, Jr. Miria, and Sarah.

Whether *this is the same John Brown who* "had a little injury" and afterwards "ten little injuries," we are sorry to say, *history does not inform us. But* it is evident that this one had "nine big darkies," and afterwards *none at all. There are also plenty of* other runaways advertised, among them "one negro, speaking no English," Indian boys, Dutch and Portuguese negroes and also one "red-haired Irishman," who had recently been sold to the advertiser by a dealer who had passed his farm with several men and women (white) for sale. There is also an advertisement of some German servants, just arrived, for sale cheap. How pleasant for our K. N. friends to have lived in those days!

"Lively young negro wenches, who can speak both Dutch and English, sold for no fault," are abundantly offered for sale. These notices mostly end with an "inquire of the printer."

We also see an account of the rescue of the Captain and crew of a slave ship, disabled at sea, while the slaves, over 900 in number, were left to die of hunger and thirst.

The Commerce of New-York was not quite so extensive at that time as it is now. During the preceding week, 16 vessels had arrived, being three sloops from Rhode Island, two from Boston, one from North Carolina, one from Jamaica and one from Hamburg; one "snow" from Surinam, and one from Liverpool; one brigantine from Honduras Bay, and one from Amsterdam; and finally, one ship, from Bristol, and one (the *Fame*, Capt. Thomas Rathbun,) from London. The latter seems to have been, par excellence, the arrival of the season, for during the next six months, we find goods advertised as having been received by this ship.

In June following arrived transports, bringing large quantities of troops. Among the officers was Lieutenant Feronion Von Wurmbrand, of the Royal Anspach Regiment, a German. This was the same brave officer who, leaving the British army in 1776, settled in New-York, and volunteering at the commencement of troubles in 1775, became, first, Captain, then Major, and then Lieutenant-Colonel of the New-York troops during the Revolution, dying in this City about 50 years ago.

From the New-York Post-Office, July 31, public notice was given that by order of the Postmaster-General, (then Dr. Franklin,) there would thenceforth be a weekly mail to Albany. It was to leave New-York Monday, Aug. 8, and Albany the Thursday after, and was to be continued weekly during the Summer. The mail was to be closed most positively at 9 A. M. on the day of departure. On the 4th of October we have a list of New-York privateers, twenty in number, ranging from 40 to 150 men, and 6 to 18 guns each. This, it must be remembered, was just at the commencement of the "old French war." Two years later, in 1758, there were 48 privateers fitted out from New-York, carrying in all 5,660 men, and 685 guns. The population of the City itself was only about 12,000.

The old rivalry between New-York, and Boston and Philadelphia seems already then to have existed, for, after the above-mentioned list, we find one of the privateers fitted out from Philadelphia, when one vessel only is named. Thereupon comes,

"*They talk of Kitting out One Privateer in Boston!*"

The largest of the New-York privateers was the *Hercules*, Captain Samuel Bayard. She carried 150 men, and 18 nine-pounders, 6 six-pounders, and 20 swivel guns. She was very successful during the war.

Commodore or Admiral Esek Hopkins, well known as Commander-in-chief of the American Navy during the Revolution, was at that time captain of a small Rhode Island privateer brig.

Some years previous to this time, in 1740, the "Rose Hill Farm," lying in what is now the Eighteenth Ward, and comprising over one hundred and thirty-nine acres of land, was sold by Delancey to John Watts for 700 pounds, 1,750 dollars. It was confiscated by the State on account of Watts aiding the British during the Revolution, but was afterwards sold again to his children for 2,000 pounds. The main "Rose Hill" was in the neighborhood of the Third-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street.

But few remember how recently great changes have been made. How many of the Opera *habitués*, as they sit in the Academy, think of the place as it was but a few years ago. And yet all who knew the locality twelve or thirteen years back, will remember the high hill and the old mansion that stood there. "Thus wags the world."

How our Younger School Children are Packed Under Ground.

We have repeatedly called attention to the mean, beggarly, unwholesome accommodations furnished by the Board of Education for the little children that attend the Primaries. Last week the examinations of these Schools were continued by the Superintendents. We have only a sentence for each of them. No. 7 has 195 children in the basement of an old church in Sixth-street; there are no class-rooms, and many of the class exercises have to be attended in the play-ground. No. 20, corner of Avenue C and Fourth-street, has poor accommodations, but is a fair School, of 151 pupils, notwithstanding. No. 99 is in the basement of the Congregational Church in Fourth-street. There are three cramped class-rooms, half under ground. In one of these five children occupied the stove in place of other seats. The furniture is particularly poor, and unfit for use. Nos. 42 and 46, in Rivington, near Gerard-street, were found in good condition. Nos. 49 and 41, in Clinton near Grand, occupy a quiet building, but lack class-rooms, the play-grounds being used instead, in pleasant weather. This building, a little enlarged, would be a creditable School. No. 16, in Canton-street near Broome, occupies a Church basement, and had 236 boys and girls present, in good order; but of class-rooms there is the usual want.

The Prosecution of the Gamblers.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Thom Gambling.—Our Mr. John Smith, the complainant against the brothers Hodges, for keeping a gambling or policy shop, informs the public what has become of the case? It was expected that it would have been prosecuted long before this, but it appears to be all hushed up. We know there has been no money passing hands since the complaint was made.

The above inquiry I cut from the *Sunday Courier* of yesterday, and without any cavil as to the right to interrogate me I fully answer.

I can inform the public what has become of the case. Some weeks since, and after a severe contest upon the part of John T. Hogans, a motion was made by his counsel to dismiss the complaint. This was resisted by Mr. Justice Daymond, before whom the proceedings were pending, and I was then fully posting for the next movement upon the part of the Hodges.

I then omitted to look sharp up, and went home. There is no disposition upon the part of the magistrate or myself to delay it an hour. I am ready, and always have been, and always will be. Is the Courier satisfied?

JOHN S. SHERRY.

The Historical Society—Interesting Papers on the Hessians.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held Wednesday evening, at its rooms in the University, Gov. Hamilton in the Chair. The minutes having been approved, the Domestic Corresponding Secretary read an interesting letter from the Secretary of the Chicago Historical Society, announcing the organization of that Society, and asking for contributions to its library.

Dr. Bradford also presented to the Society the resolutions passed last Friday evening at the Tabernacle meeting, as being an expression of opinion of a large number of citizens, without distinction of party, concerning the late brutal outrage, well worthy of being preserved in the archives of the Society. They were received with loud applause.

Gilman H. Mosher, Esq., the librarian, announced the names of donors to the library of the Society; among them being the Secretary of State, Hon. John T. Hoffman, who presented 26 vols of the New-York Colonial History, for the purpose of exchanges with other societies.

The President thereupon introduced Frederick Kapp, Esq., who proceeded to read the following interesting paper:

THE HESSIANS IN THE REVOLUTION, AND WHAT WAS PAID FOR THEM.

Mr. Kapp first gave an interesting sketch of the history of the custom of employing mercenary troops, which he traced from an early day. He also showed that in the various wars which England, before our Revolution, had waged on the Continent, she had employed foreign troops almost exclusively. Thus in the Seven Years' War, during the second year, the British army in Westphalia numbered 48,000 men, of whom 36,000 were Hanoverians, 12,000 Hessians, and 10,000 Brunswickers.

At the commencement of the Revolution, England stood in great need of troops, and contemplated the hiring of 20,000 men from Russia. But it was decided before long to abandon this plan, and apply again to their old mainstay—the small Princes of Germany. The English Commissary—Col. Wm. Fawcett, Captain in the Guards—arrived in Germany early in 1776, and, in behalf of his Government, concluded, in the course of less than a month, the necessary treaties with the Duke of Brunswick, the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel, and the Count of Hanau*. The treaties were submitted to the House of Commons on the 29th of *February, and, after having been* referred to a Committee, were finally ratified on the 4th of March, 1776.

The Duke of Brunswick, whose dominions comprised at that time 1,500 square miles, with 180,000 inhabitants, undertook to furnish 4,300 men, of whom 300 were cavalry, and the rest infantry. For these the Duke received, under the name of "levy money," 30 crowns ($56 50) for each man, the same sum for every one killed, or for three wounded, who were to be accounted equal to one killed; and besides this, for the expenses of equipment two months' extra pay. The subsidies received by the Duke, as long as the troops received the pay of English soldiers, amounted to 64,500 crowns a year, and double that sum from the time their pay ceased until two years after their return into Brunswick.

The Landgrave of Hesse, the infamous Frederick II., although he possessed but 2,800 square miles, with about 300,000 inhabitants, had an army of nearly 30,000 experienced troops. He undertook to furnish within four weeks three grenadier battalions, six infantry regiments and one company of riflemen, and in a month after the battalion of grenadiers, nine infantry regiments and a company of riflemen—amounting in all to 12,104 men. The Landgrave received not only the levy money of 30 crowns a head, but there was laid him also a subsidy of 450,000 crowns per year, in addition to the regular pay of the troops.

The Landgrave's son also, then reigning Count of Hanau, sold a regiment of 668 men to the English for 21,000 crowns per year, besides the regular levy money. Even the Prince of little Waldeck, whose territory consisted of some sterile hills of 400 square miles, with about 30,000 inhabitants, left, attracted by the prospect of larger profits, the regular trade with the Dutch, and intended sending his soldiers, as usual, to the Cape of Good Hope or Batavia, sold an infantry regiment of 670 men to England on the same good terms as the Count of Lippe.

In the course of the year 1776 it became evident that more troops were needed for suppressing the "rebels" than had been provided, and, accordingly, Col. Fawcett again visited Germany. He engaged, on the same terms as before, 1,455 men for Gossler and 410 in Hanau. The Landgrave took the opportunity of renewing a claim for £36,000 for services in the seven years' war which had been before rejected, but which England was now obliged to pay.

In the beginning of 1777, the Markgrave of Anspach-Baireuth and the Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst joined these princely dealers in human flesh and contributed, the former 1,285, and the latter 1,160 men. The Markgrave received, besides the levy money, an annual subsidy of 40,000 crowns; the Prince a similar sum.

The following table will show the quota of troops furnished by each Prince, the number lost and the money received. It must be remembered that the original numbers were continually supplied with fresh recruits.

Prince.	No. of Troops.	Per cent'e of Lost.	Lost.	Received in cash.
Brunswick	5,723	3.46	2,015	£726,000
Hesse Cassel	16,992	4.55	6,900	2,000,000
Hesse Hanau	2,422	7.95	981	325,150
Anspach	1,644	6.79	461	205,400
Waldeck	1,225	4.05	720	192,670
Anhalt	1,160	5.05	176	53,850
Total	29,166	5.64	11,253	£4,078,620
Hessians received				448,000
Total				£4,126,620

This per centage of the population is not strictly accurate, as many of the soldiers were kidnapped strangers. So far was this carried in Hesse Cassel, that it is inhabitants of the city of Cassel were exempt from military service, in order to suppress all sympathy with the poor victims of despotism imprisoned in their midst. Most of the soldiers were forcibly enlisted, and of course desertions were frequent. Of the Anhalt Regiment, 140 men deserted at once, and the next day even an officer with 50 men were among the missing. For these reasons every traveller, be he an ox driver or merchant, mechanic or artist, was obliged to be constantly on his guard. On this point we have the testimony of a very popular German writer, Bauer, who, as a student on his way on foot from Leipzig to Paris, was kidnapped by Hessian recruiting officers, and enrolled in a regiment then on its way to America.

Mr. Kapp then read the interesting narrative of this author, and alluded to the noble opposition of Frederick the Great to this selling of men, and to the fact that he forbade the march of troops through his dominions. This great king, both during and after the revolution, had been favorably disposed to the Americans, and was one of the first continental Princes to make a treaty with the United States. Mirabeau had also produced one of his best works on this subject, the "Counsel to the Hessians and other People of Germany sold by their Sovereigns to England," from which Mr. K. read extracts, in which Mirabeau advocated the rights of the Americans, and advised the Hessians to spurn the base rulers they were cursed with. This pamphlet produced a great sensation, and was answered by order of the Landgrave, to which answer Mirabeau again replied.

Mr. Kapp cited the notorious letter from the Hessian monarch to his officer in the Quarter, which has been extensively published, desiring him to let as many of his men as possible be slaughtered, so that he might receive more funds. He declared this letter an imposition, as there had never been such an officer as he to whom it was addressed. To show the German feeling on the subject, he quoted a thrilling scene from Schiller's *Kabale und Liebe* ("Cabal and Love," the original of "Luise Miller,") in which a kind-hearted English lady, the "favorite" of the Landgrave, is made aware of the manner in which the sparkling jewels which the latter has just given her are obtained, and in her indignation spurns them from her.

In conclusion, Mr. K. stated that the vast riches of the Rothschilds were founded on this trade in flesh. The Landgrave, when obliged to leave Hesse in 1806, intrusted his millions to Mayer Anselm Rothschild, a small money broker of Frankfort. When he returned in 1812, pleased at the security with which Rothschild had invested the money, he granted him the large sums of interest which had accumulated, and at the Congress of Vienna recommended him to the other European sovereigns, from which time the great reputation of the family commences. After alluding to the large numbers of Germans, who, deserting their ranks, had remained in this country, and by their industry had done much for its advancement, Mr. Kapp closed his very interesting paper, of which this is a mere abstract, amid great applause. It is to be hoped that the paper will be printed in full.

The thanks of the Society having been presented to Mr. Kapp for this contribution to the history of our country, the meeting adjourned.

The First Mosquito.

We had the honor of a personal visit, last night from the first mosquito of the season. Entering through an open window, and taking advantage of our absorption in a great idea which we were putting on paper, the distinguished stranger made himself to hum, as a Yankee would say, by inserting his proboscis on the end of our nasal organ. It was a feeling, something more, as the poet says, than we had ever felt before, so early in June. But we know at once what it meant, and Chandfron himself did not receive his passports from Secretary Marcy with a more regretful and indignant feeling than we felt on this telling hint that warm weather was upon us, and that the Musquitos were around.

Rachel in America.

We are glad to see Messrs. Dix and Edwards announce in our advertising columns a translation of Beauvallet's very amusing book on the late visit of Rachel and her dramatic company to the United States, a portion of which appeared already in our columns. The letters are highly amusing. The translation is by Dr. J. W. Palmer, of this City.

☞ It appears to us that it would improve the appearance of the Park and Bowling-green, and some of the other public squares, if the fountains were made to execute their functions and refresh the atmosphere occasionally during these warm June days. It would gratify the public eye and increase the beauty of the very limited patches of rusticity that occasionally relieve our acres of paving stones and Russ granite.

On Monday evening, at the Academy of Music, an Irish benefit concert was given, for the benefit of the Sisters of Charity, which was very numerously attended. The performers were Miss Kate Hayes, Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Patrick Nicholson, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Rudolphsen, Mr. Bergmann, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Bergfeld, Mr. Eisfeld, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Hermann, Mr. Schultze, Mr. Carl Bergmann, Mr. Timm, Mr. Boucher, Mr. Hill, Mr. Bristow, Mr. Bowler, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Bristow, Mr. Bowler, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Bristow, Mr. Bowler, Mr. Hudson

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The Views for California.

The STEAM FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued To-MORROW MORNING, in ample season for the mail per ... It will contain the Message to Congress; a complete Summary of the ... Debates in Congress; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The mails will close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents. Advertisements should be left at the office as early as possible.

The Springfield meetings on the Summer campaign continue to be held in all parts of the Free States. There was an indignation meeting at Troy last night, and a call has been issued for one in Albany on Friday. The subject still occupies a prominent place with the Press everywhere. The Southern papers generally applaud the conduct of BROOKS; but there are some honorable exceptions, among which is the Mobile Advertiser, which says that, "considering the time and place of the act, it admits of no justification."

The Know-Nothing National Council met in this City yesterday, but did not make much progress. They succeeded in organizing, although there were not many delegates present. There was a brief debate on a motion to destroy with pass-words, and remove the veil of secrecy, pending which the Council adjourned until to-day.

The American State Convention of Rhode Island, yesterday, repudiated the nomination of FILLMORE and DONELSON, by a very decided vote.

There was no quorum in the House of Representatives, yesterday. The Senate was not in session.

The Cincinnati Convention.

The terrible storm of last night so deranged the telegraphic wires as to prevent our receiving a full report of the proceedings in the Cincinnati Convention; but we have all that is essential to be known; the only important business accomplished in the selection of officers of the Convention, and the rejection of the Benton delegate from Missouri. As the Convention adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock nothing was done towards balloting for a candidate.

The News from Europe.

The Canadian steamship *Indian*, whose arrival at Quebec we announce in this morning's paper, has brought four days' later intelligence from Europe. There is no political news of importance. Parliament had reassembled after its recent recess, and among the first subjects noticed, was the aid alleged to have been given to Costa Rica for the purpose of carrying on the war against Nicaragua. In answer to a question submitted by Lord ELGIN, in the House of Lords, Lord CLARENDON admitted that the letter, intercepted by WALKER and signed "E. HAMMOND," was a genuine document. As a matter of business, the War Department had consented to sell two thousand muskets to Costa Rica, but the sale was never effected. Lord CLARENDON further stated that, though the agent of Costa Rica and some agents of South American States had appealed to Great Britain for aid, the Government had positively refused to meddle in Central American affairs. Nothing was done beyond the dispatch of a naval force sufficient to protect British property, which, it was alleged, had been sacrificed by WALKER. Lord CLARENDON, speaking on behalf of the Government, does not conceal his sympathy with Costa Rica, or his wishes for WALKER's overthrow. He asserts that, in this respect, there had been no disguise with the United States Government, and that Mr. MARCY, in his letter of the 5th of March, had entirely disapproved of the existing state of things in Nicaragua.

It was reported that riots were anticipated in London on account of the withdrawal of military bands from the Parks on Sundays, but the Sunday previous to the departure of the *Indian* passed off quietly. The Londoners must be in a much better condition than they ever were before, since the days of JACK CADE, if they had nothing more serious to get up a mob about, than the stoppage of their Sunday music.

A convention has been concluded between the Porte and the Western Powers. Particulars are not given. The evacuation of the Turkish territory by the Allies will, it is said, be completed in six months.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that the coronation of the Emperor ALEXANDER will take place in September next.

Beings.

Mr. PARKE, of Indiana, distinguished himself while in Congress by regularly opposing the appointment of a Chaplain, both in the House and in the Senate, at the meeting of every session of which he was a member. The Anti-Christian Spirit is now a member of the Cincinnati Convention, where he has strenuously opposed the proposition to admit Indians to the galleries. Mr. PARKE has a chronic aversion to clergymen and worship; and he doubtless possesses much of the "feeling" which induced the ...

The Summer Assault.

We publish this morning the Report of the Congressional Committee, together with the testimony taken, concerning the assault of Col. BROOKS, of South Carolina, upon Senator SUMNER, of Massachusetts. The report of the majority of the Committee is clear, explicit and satisfactory. It sets forth succinctly the facts and incidents of the assault,—assumes that it constitutes a breach of privilege, and recommends the expulsion of BROOKS, and the censure, of Messrs. EDMUNDSON and KEITT, for having taken no steps to prevent the assault, of which they had full knowledge in advance. Mr. COBB, the Georgia member, whom, with a degree of fairness in marked contrast with the partisan action of the Senate, Speaker BANKS had placed upon the Committee, has not deemed it unbecoming the occasion and his own character, to exert to the utmost his pettifogging ingenuity in the endeavor to screen Mr. BROOKS from punishment. He can find nothing "in the Constitution" which makes it a breach of privilege for a member of the House to beat a member of the Senate;—therefore, he thinks the House has nothing to do with the matter. The Senate having already decided that it had no jurisdiction, the desired impunity was thus easily to be secured.

The testimony taken by the Committee, while establishing conclusively the leading features of the assault, tends in some incidental particulars to relieve Mr. BROOKS from censure which the reports of the case elicited and justified. Mr. EDMUNDSON testifies that BROOKS told him the day after Mr. SUMNER closed his speech, that he took special exception to his remark that South Carolina was "disgracefully impotent during the Revolution, and rendered still more so on account of Slavery;"—that he had resolved to demand of him an apology, and if it were refused to punish him: and that he desired him to be present,—not to take any part in the affair, but to witness it and prevent SUMNER's friends from doing him (BROOKS) injustice. Not the slightest intimation of this purpose was made, directly or indirectly, to Mr. SUMNER himself. But Mr. BROOKS stepped up before him while seated writing at his desk in the Senate Chamber,—after having waited for him once or twice at other places, and began by charging upon him the insulting language of which he complained. It does not appear, however, that he fulfilled the purpose he had announced of demanding an apology. It is certain at all events, that he did not wait for Mr. SUMNER to give or refuse one. On the contrary, upon the first movement of Mr. SUMNER to rise from his seat,—the moment even when he raised his head to look at the man who had thus accosted him,—he was struck a powerful and disabling blow upon the head. What motive Mr. BROOKS had for thus anticipating his purpose,—for giving Mr. SUMNER no time to answer his demand for an apology, if indeed he gave himself time to make the demand at all,—we can only conjecture from the facts of the case:—but these, fortunately, leave little room for doubt. Mr. BROOKS had been told by his friend, Mr. EDMUNDSON, that Mr. SUMNER was physically a stronger man than himself,—and that an attack upon him of the kind he meditated might be "imprudent." He saw in Mr. SUMNER's appearance nothing which warranted the expectation of an apology; on the contrary, in his movement to rise, he detected a purpose of resistance. He struck him, therefore, upon the head a powerful blow,—in advance of any demand for an apology,—*in order to disable him from making any resistance:* and having thus stunned, or, as Dr. BUFFINGTON styles it, "paralyzed" Mr. SUMNER at the first blow, he had little to apprehend from his subsequent blind and staggering efforts to grapple with his powerful assailant.

All this is bad enough. The whole manner of the attack was what Senator WILSON styled it,—"cowardly." It showed a determined purpose to preclude anything like a *fair* fight—first by taking Mr. SUMNER at a disadvantage, while he was so seated that he could offer no resistance, and then by "paralyzing" him by a blow upon the head at the first intimation of a purpose to resist. Mr. BROOKS *may* not be a coward; but this was certainly a cowardly act.

But in another particular the testimony corrects statements that have been current to the discredit of Mr. BROOKS. It has been reported generally that his first blow prostrated Mr. SUMNER, and that the subsequent blows were inflicted while he was down. This is disproved by the evidence. Senator FRANCIS testifies that Mr. SUMNER was standing when he first saw him and apparently clutching at Mr. BROOKS' cane,—and that "no blow was struck after he fell." Mr. TOOMBS states that Mr. SUMNER was standing or rising when he first saw him. Mr. FOSTER says, he was standing, and that "his arms were thrown around as if unconsciously." Mr. MURRAY says, that Mr. BROOKS did not strike Mr. SUMNER after he fell, and that, although he was not at any time standing *erect*, yet he did not fall down until after the last blow. And Mr. IVERSON, whose testimony as to the circumstances of the assault is more explicit than that of any other witness, also states that no blow was struck after Mr. SUMNER fell. His statement is as follows:

"Was in my seat in the Senate chamber; heard a scuffle and some disturbance; turned around and saw balance of the difficulty; did not move from my seat, but looked on tolerably deliberately; I suppose I saw the second blow; when *Mr. Brooks and Mr. Sumner were both standing erect*; Mr. BROOKS was striking, and Mr. SUMNER, I thought, was striving to grasp Mr. BROOKS; the first blow I saw struck him over the head; at one moment Mr. SUMNER seemed to be pressing towards Mr. BROOKS, as if to grasp him; then Mr. BROOKS would recede and strike him over the head; at another moment Mr. S. would seem to be dodging the blows, or bending down somewhat sidewise, when Mr. BROOKS would strike him again; Mr. SUMNER's position was changed several times, until at the conclusion Mr. SUMNER got fully into the middle of the aisle; and Mr. B. also; the last blow struck by Mr. BROOKS was over the head; saw the cane shivered to pieces; he advanced deliberately, but evidently *inferred* from Mr. SUMNER's movements that he was about to rise, and struck him over the head; I was Mr. BROOKS' near neighbor; I am certain I heard him say, 'I have taken all I intend to take from you, you d—d abolitionist;' and he fell; the motion seemed as if it was intended to jerk him down; to pull him away from the spot he then occupied; I immediately went up; saw Mr. SUMNER in a somewhat recumbent; also Mr. BROOKS standing near; he was bare over his eyes; I asked him how it happened; he said it was from the recoil of his stick; Mr. SUMNER was lying down, uttering groans of distress; no blow was struck after Mr. SUMNER was prostrated; I am confident that his fall or sinking down was the immediate effect of the force exercised on the lappel of his coat."

Mr. IVERSON omits all mention of an important fact stated by every other witness, and quite essential to the truth of the case, namely: that a desk was between BROOKS and SUMNER at the outset, and that this, of itself, would very greatly impede any effort that Mr. S. might make to defend himself. But from the tenor of the whole testimony, we think it clear that the BLOWS were all given before Mr. SUMNER had risen, or while he was vainly endeavoring to rise and grapple with his assailant. His fall, so far as appears, was caused by Mr. BROOKS' jerking him down; and after the fall, it seems clear that no blows were struck.

We are the more careful to give these facts in correction of the first reports, because the assault was atrocious enough at the best, and it is neither necessary nor proper to aggravate the brutality of its perpetrator, by imputing to him acts which he did not commit. The country has the means of forming an accurate judgment of the whole transaction: and, however the House of Representatives may fail in the performance of its duty, we are satisfied that the people will pronounce the verdict which the offence deserves.

Canal Matters—More Trouble.

We stated yesterday some of the reasons, growing out of the political action of the majority of the present Canal Board, for the present unexampled and discreditable condition of the Western Division of the Erie Canal. We hear now of new movements on the part of that majority, which must inevitably lead to fresh embarrassments, and render it entirely uncertain whether we shall have any navigation whatever on the Canal this season. We alluded yesterday to the action of the majority of the Board in removing from office, just upon the eve of the opening of navigation, several old and experienced Engineers, whose aid was indispensably necessary to their being placed in proper condition. This was done in opposition to the votes of the Republican minority of the Board, and in the face of their warnings of its disastrous effect. It seems now that, for some reason or other, a portion of the majority of the Board are dissatisfied with the State Engineer; and, to gratify their resentment, or to promote some purpose of their own in which they cannot obtain his coöperation, they have taken the extraordinary step of usurping his duties and taking the details of his department into their own hands. It is the special and exclusive right of the State Engineer to *locate* the Resident Engineers. In the exercise of this right Mr. SEYMOUR stationed Mr. H. V. B. BARKER at Albion and Mr. S. A. CHARLES at Waterford. We are informed, upon good authority, that *five of the State Officers have signed letters of instruction to each of these gentlemen, changing their locations*,—directing Mr. BARKER to go to Waterford and Mr. CHARLES to Albion:—and that, in obedience to this order, these gentlemen have abandoned their residences and left their duties to take care of themselves. They can do nothing, as a matter of course, except under the direction of the Division Engineers, and they, in their turn, are under the immediate supervision of the State Engineer. It is not to be supposed that this officer will assent to so gross and unwarrantable a trespass upon his jurisdiction, or that he will permit any such meddling with his department, as these gentlemen have attempted to practice. We can anticipate, therefore, nothing but disaster to the Canals and immense loss to all the interests dependent upon them, as well as to the State Treasury, from this extraordinary movement. We have not seen the letter to which allusion is made:—but we have good warrant for believing that it was written and signed by *five* State officers in their official capacity.

It would be a singular state of things if the Constitution and the laws provided no remedy for such an unwarrantable violation of duty on the part of the State officers. The Canal Board meets at Albany on Friday next, when, we presume, the matter will receive attention.

Hoaxed!

In one of the extracts from Southern journals, which we published yesterday, it was stated that *the Slaves* of Columbia, S. C., had subscribed towards a testimonial to Mr. BROOKS for his assault upon Mr. SUMNER. The Charleston *Mercury* is evidently *sold* by the story. After copying its details, the *Mercury* says:

"Now, these meetings in South Carolina to sustain Mr. BROOKS, as counter to those at the North, are proper enough. But when, in the capital of the State, slaves are permitted, nay, applauded, and urged to take part in our political movements—to unite in popular demonstrations—to raise subscriptions, and present their tokens of approval to our public men—it is, indeed, a spectacle as disgusting as it is novel. We blush for the State when such things are permitted. *If our slaves can publicly congratulate, may they not publicly condemn? And if one portion are permitted to laud Mr. Brooks, why may not another, if disposed, sympathise with Mr. Sumner?*"

The *Mercury* evidently believes the story, and supposes that the slaves have really, of their own accord, taken the action imputed to them. The Columbia paper which started the story, for the purpose of imposing upon Northern doughfaces, must feel a little embarrassed at seeing its neighbor so completely humbugged by it.

The Intended Charivari to Mr. Crampton.

The *Express* states, with its characteristic blundering, that it has been informed,

"From unquestionable authority, that the report in the TIMES of Monday, that an insult had been offered to Mr. CRAMPTON, the late British Minister, last Saturday night, by getting up a charivari in front of Mr. BARCLAY's residence, in Bond-street, is totally and entirely incorrect. No such insult was offered, nor was any serenade given. The story probably originated in the fact that on Thursday evening a band of music stopped opposite Mr. BARCLAY's house, and played 'God save the Queen,' and 'Rule Britannia,' in the belief that Mr. CRAMPTON had arrived."

What we stated was, that the design to serenade Mr. CRAMPTON with an Effigy on Saturday night was happily "frustrated" by the vigilance of the Police; and not that there was a *Charivari*. That the Police of the Ward in which Mr. BARCLAY resides were actively employed all of Saturday night, is proving the intended outrage, any one may learn by calling at the Police office.

The Cincinnati Candidates.

Northern sentiment is evidently making itself felt at Cincinnati. The representatives and tools of Slavery there assembled are clearly afraid to make an open, straightforward issue upon the question of its extension. President PIERCE, who has been the most servile and serviceable tool the Slavery Propaganda has found since JOHN TYLER, is thrown overboard without the least hesitation or remorse, because the South dares not make an issue upon his public acts. DOUGLAS, it seems, is treated with still greater contempt, inasmuch as he is not only discarded, but bought off with a promise of a nomination in 1860. It seems almost certain that BUCHANAN is to be the Democratic candidate;—and his selection is unquestionably to be attributed to the conviction that the party cannot secure Northern votes for any of the public men who have been connected with the action of the present Administration in regard to the extension of Slavery. Nothing but the fear of Northern displeasure and consequent defeat, would have constrained the Democracy, and especially the Southern and controlling wing of that party, to throw aside those who have been their most useful instruments. Mr. BUCHANAN, if nominated, we do not hesitate to say, will be a much stronger candidate, especially in the Northern States, than either PIERCE or DOUGLAS. He has more character, equal experience and a reputation for greater integrity. That he would be equally subservient as a tool of Slavery, we have no reason to doubt.

Judicious Bantering.

The *Journal of Commerce*, yielding to the pressure of public opinion, has been compelled very sensibly to modify its views in regard to the assault upon Senator SUMNER. But it atones for this by reiterated, insinuated misrepresentations of the intelligence from Kansas. The following paragraph is from its columns:

KANSAS.—We have no confirmation of the killing of Dr. BOOT and Mr. MITCHELL of the New-Haven Emigrating Company, and believe the *report to be incorrect*. It is now stated that *not one Anti-Slavery* man was killed at the attack on Lawrence. *Two Pro-Slavery* men were killed—one by his own pistol, and the other by the falling of a brick. The killing of eight *Pro-Slavery* men on the Pottawatomie, *appears to be confirmed*.

Whatever intelligence tends to implicate *Pro*-Slavery men in crime, or *Anti*-Slavery men in misfortune, "lacks confirmation," and the *Journal* "believes" it to be incorrect. Whatever, on the other hand, imputes the most outrageous and revolting wickedness to emigrants from New-England finds ready credence with the conductors of that impartial print.

As to the story of the murder and horrid mutilation of *eight* persons by Free-State men, reported by telegraph yesterday, we venture to predict that it will turn out to be utterly false. If it does not, it will share a different fate from that which has overtaken the half-dozen similar tales with which the border press of Missouri has amused its Eastern confederates.

POLITICAL.

Illinois—Free-Soil State Convention—Arrival of Gov. Reeder and Hon. Robinson.

Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Thursday, May 29, 1856.

The Free-Soil State Convention assembled here this morning. The number of delegates is very large. So great was the enthusiasm that a large concourse assembled in front of one of the principal hotels at 7 o'clock last evening, and addresses were delivered by Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, Hon. ABRAM LINCOLN, Mr. WASHBURN and others. The meeting continued till a late hour. A telegraphic dispatch was received during the evening, announcing that Gov. REEDER had just arrived in Chicago, and might address the Convention. At an early hour this morning the people again crowded about the same hotel, to the number of 800 or 1,000, and demanded to have some one to tell them about Kansas and the prospects of liberty there.

Several prominent speakers came forward and talked till the Convention assembled. In the meantime Gov. REEDER arrived and was received with hearty cheers. Gov. ROBINSON's wife, in company with Col. J. S. EMERY, arrived about the same time, *en route* for Kansas. Three cheers were given for her.

Before the hour of meeting, the largest hall in town was literally crammed with earnest looking and determined men. Upon the organization of the Convention, Col. J. S. EMERY, of Kansas, was introduced.

On the nomination of Hon. WM. H. BISSELL, for Governor, it was moved that he be elected by acclamation; but before the motion was put the following letter was submitted to the Convention:

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Saturday, May 24, 1856.

I cannot promise, in the event of becoming a candidate, to take the stump, or address the people of the State generally—and this is a matter which I trust you will well consider. If I continue to improve as I have reason to expect, I shall unquestionably make some speeches, if desired—but I cannot promise to perambulate the State as some might wish.

If in view of these facts, the Convention deem it proper to nominate me, I shall not decline the honor, though I say in all candor, I prefer that the nomination should fall on another individual; and should that happen, you can rely upon my zealous and cheerful efforts in his behalf. Yours truly, WM. H. BISSELL.

After the letter had been read the motion was unanimously adopted with nine cheers for Col. BISSELL.

On motion FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, of Du Page, was then nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

The usual Free-State resolutions were then adopted. The political course of Senator TRUMBULL was indorsed, and in regard to Senator DOUGLAS, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, having laid his ruthless hand upon a sacred compact, which "had an origin akin to that of the Constitution, and which had become canonized in the hearts of the American people," has given the lie to his past history, proved himself recreant to the five principles of this Government, violated the confidence of the people of Illinois, and now holds his seat in the Senate chamber, while he misrepresents them.

This evening Gov. REEDER will speak in the Park.

I hear that when the news of the burning of Gov. ROBINSON's house reached his wife, while she was on board the cars, a handsome purse was at once made up and presented her by the passengers. She does not dare enter the Territory at present, and will stop in Chicago awhile. F.

☞ In reply to orders and inquiries from various quarters, we state that the two editions we have printed of the TIMES SUPPLEMENT, containing the SUMNER Debate, are entirely exhausted; and we are consequently unable to supply further orders. The *Free State Advocate* of the present week, however, contains Mr. SUMNER's Speech and the Address of the Pittsburg Republican Convention, printed in larger type than any other newspaper edition we have seen.

☞ It is proposed to supply the city of Providence with water from TEN-MILE River, in SEEKONK, at a cost of $1,000,000. The new Mayor, Mr. SMITH, commends the plan in his inaugural address.

☞ We understand that Governor REEDER is to be in this City at the latter part of this week. He will arrive, we hear, on Friday next. Speaker BANKS was in town yesterday.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Councilmen A. KING and WM. GEORGE, Morris and Ackerman, Tremper and Purser, and Peasley have signed a certificate to the effect that in their opinion the sum of $2,000 would be a reasonable compensation for the services of Supervisor H. BARNUM, Esq., in the world-renowned hunt for a lamp-plate for Little Georgey. BARNUM modestly presents no bill. Let modesty get a tramping forward. Why BARNUM's traction was "Warner" while grow out of this Hunt for a Mouse, was worth its weight in ultimum to every resident man in the country. We know of a case here made who laughed over it till the fat lay three-deep of an inch thick on his ribs, and his doctor got this in curing him of dyspepsia because the fat overgrowed his lungs. A woman in Oneida County, was just going to die of quinsy, on the 30th of January last. Her homœopathic doctor would not pass the tumor but he read the "Warner" article and her combustions broke the lump in her throat and saved her life. When the Branch Tavern and the Branch experiences have been infinite good to literateurs. In the highfalutin style nothing could hold a candle to them, and, in consequence, volumes of that breed of stuff have been left unwritten by their disgusted and disheartened authors. And now as BARNUM is about to retire to Bridgeland and pine away in voluntary exile "as he thinks"—as the sentimental orator said when he had a cold in his head—50,000 would greases the ways for his slide and be a comfort when under the shadow of the Jung-frau and his country's eclipse.

Barnum's Friends.

Over a thousand people, led off by such men as R. K. COLLINS, Commodore VANDERBILT, F. B. OTTENS, ROBERT STUYVESANT, and THOMAS TILTON, Esq., have united in tendering to Mr. P. T. BARNUM a series of benefits. BARNUM sends them the following reply:

LONG-ISLAND, Tuesday, June 3, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I can scarcely find words to express my gratitude for your very kind proposition. The popular sympathy is to me far more precious than gold, and that sympathy you have seen fit, unasked, from my immediate neighbors in Bridgeport to all parts of our Union.

Proffers of pecuniary assistance have reached me from every quarter, not only from friends, but from entire strangers. Mr. WM. R. BURTON, Miss LAURA KEENE and Mr. WM. NIBLO have in the kindest manner tendered me the receipts of their Gardens for one evening. Mr. GEORGE VOLKMANN tendered the proceeds of one of his attractive lectures—Mr. JAMES FRASER generously offering me the free use of the Academy of Music. Many professional ladies and gentlemen have urged me to accept their gratuitous services. I have on principle respectfully declined them all, and beg with the most grateful sincerity to decline (for the present) to decline yours—not because a benefit in itself is an objectionable thing, but because I have ever made it a point to ask nothing of the public on personal grounds, and should prefer, while I can possibly avoid that exigency, to accept nothing from it without the honest conviction that I had individually given it in return a full equivalent.

While favored with health, I feel competent to earn an honest livelihood for myself and family. More than this I shall certainly never attempt with such a load of debt suspended in terrorem over me. While I earnestly thank you, the rather, for your generous intention, gentlemen, I trust you will appreciate my desire to live unembarrassed by a sense of dependence, and believe me sincerely yours. P. T. BARNUM.

To Messrs. FREEMAN HUNT, R. K. COLLINS and others.

President King and the Columbia Boys.

In the Chapel of Columbia College, on Monday morning, there was quite a lively season. The fact that President KING made a Free-Soil speech at the Summer meeting on Friday, roused up the lads of the College, and they expressed their sentiments on the subject with considerable freedom—favorably to the President, however. The regular exercises were stayed till the ferment subsided, and the President then put down the big Bible, which he had been waving above his head to command silence, and quiet was restored. The same day, a proposition was made, they say, to improvise a College indignation meeting in reference to the Sumner outrage, but the Southern lads wouldn't consent to it, and though the chasm checked them down in the early part of the day, their votes overbalanced the meeting, and it fell through suddenly: so there is no Columbia College expression of sympathy or indignation, except that to which the excellent President gave utterance so eloquently on Friday. Monday was a lively day in Columbia.

☞ Yesterday was about as hot a day as 4th of July is likely to be. There came up a shower at 4 o'clock, which cooled the air and the people that got caught in it. But prior to that hour the ladies in Broadway fairly lolled with heat and their faces glowed. Last Saturday the same ones were out with furs on—yesterday garments could not be found gauzy enough to keep them cool and politely indifferent. Gentlemen have doffed their thick coats at last, and their coats and white hats of light wool and straw, everywhere prevalent, gave a Summer tone to the streets.

The Weather—Official.

Yesterday the temperature rose to eighty-eight (88) degrees at 3 P. M., and to-day at 2 P. M., is up to ninety-four (94) degrees. Electric lines run low in the atmosphere yesterday, and this morning, at 4 o'clock, a dark cloud bordered the horizon at west and northwest, which, at 5½ o'clock, came over, with a light dash of rain. E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Tuesday, June 3, 1856.

☞ Thirty-two pawnbrokers renewed their licenses up to last evening, paying each the annual license of $50. The number of licenses granted last year was forty-two. Of junk shop licenses, one hundred and twenty have been taken out thus far, paying $20 each. Last year there were two hundred and sixty-one granted.

Board of Councilmen.

TUESDAY, June 3.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, at 5 P. M.

The report of the Committee on Streets, opposed to the widening and extending of Duane-street, from Broadway to East River, was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The Board went into Committee of the Whole on an ordinance as to the widening and deepening of ecse-pools, privies, &c., which, after a very protracted discussion, was finally terminated by the passage of a motion permitting the Committee to rise.

Councilman BAXTER, Chairman of the Committee on Police, submitted a report in favor of paying the bill of Stephen H. Branch, Esq., for services rendered by himself, (for which no bill was presented by him,) the lawyers, reporters and others, in the investigation of the charge of alienage brought against Mr. Matsell, the Chief of Police, and several of his subordinates.

On motion of Mr. GRAY, of the Sixteenth Ward, the report was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The Board then adjourned till Wednesday at 5 P. M.

Board of Governors.

Nothing of importance was transacted at the Board yesterday, excepting the award of a contract for coal to G. MYLIUS & Co., of Philadelphia. A resolution had been previously passed, that such contracts should only be open to coal miners and coal companies. The list of the numbers remaining at the various institutions differs very little from that of the previous week, there being a decrease of 98, and a total of 5,606.

Defending a Good Man from Reproach.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 2, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your report of the great mass meeting in Brooklyn on Saturday evening, you say Mr. BARNES, of Ohio, "denounced Rev. Mr. MILES, of Indianapolis, for supporting the system of Slavery." As Rev. T. A. MILES, of Indianapolis, Indiana, a member of the New School General Assembly, recently in session in this City, made some remarks upon that subject while here, it seems probable that he is intended, and if so, Mr. BARNES has (unintentionally, no doubt) done him great injustice; for I hold it to be a great crime for any man in this enlightened age, to support the system of Slavery. Mr. T. A. MILES, a native of Kentucky, and son of the well known Judge MILES, of that State, was formerly a slaveholder; but for many years has opposed the system very strongly, and no one more strongly than he, in the General Assembly that has just closed its sessions in this City, as may be seen by the report in the TIMES and several other speeches, to the opinion that the Bible sanctions Slavery as it exists among us—showing conclusively that the natural workings of the system prevented the slave from obeying the commands of God in the relations of parent, husband, wife, parent and child. JUSTICE.

NEW-JERSEY.

Opening of the Paterson and New-York Plank Road.

Yesterday the Paterson and New-York Plank Road, which has been in course of construction for the last three years, was opened to the public and made the occasion of much festivity and rejoicing. Several gentlemen, comprising the Directors and their friends, assembled early in the morning at the New-York Hotel, where they took carriages, and crossing the Hoboken Ferry, proceeded along the road to Paterson. Among them we noticed Governor PRICE of New-Jersey, Simeon DRAPER, Esq., Marshall O. ROBERTS, Esq., Cyrus W. FIELD, Esq., T. R. SULLIVAN, Esq., of the Novelty Works; Frederick WOOD, Esq., of Bridgeport, Conn.; Henry D. BACON, Esq., President of the Company; Francis LATHROP, Esq., the Treasurer; and C. N. DOMINICK, Esq., the secretary. The road, which is fifteen miles in length,

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...communication about Rent, Sale, Lease, &c., &c., of Property, ... to be published in the Daily, Semi-Weekly, or Weekly Times, ... will find their interests greatly promoted. As these papers ... public. It is certainly a desirable object to ... desirous to secure a tenant, ... when about to sell, ... to ... Advertisement.

OPENING OF THE STRAW HAT SEASON. ... the straw hat season, for ... which, in extent, variety and beauty ... in New-York. Besides the fast ... brown and white ... and ... I mean, Leghorns, Panamas, Manillas, Canton, Sennets, Dunstables, Straws, Chips, &c., &c., in ... to the wild and fancy ... for choice. The best and ... men and boys, are ... also both for ... and economy ... meet the wants of the slavery, a very handsome ... straw hat has just been brought out at GENIN'S, and, in fact, there is no ... consequently of taste, that has not been ... during this season of Summer ... GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

BRIGHT'S PATENT HAT.—THE ... Lightness of this ... fabric, adapted ... gently as a gentleman's dress hat, is ... Summer. The manner of ventilation is ... original, and for comfort and durability ... been equalled in this or any other country. It is ... every material of the best quality, and ... proves, or any other grade that the purchaser may ... Sold at the usual prices.

BRIGHT, (late Pelletier,) No. 128 Broadway.

H. B.—They have also on hand their usual ... Rocky Mountain Silver Beavers, Fur ...

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. The only Salamander Safe now ... and the BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD, secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Bolt Lock. All Safes made by us ... Also, A GREAT VARIETY OF SAFES FROM ... Horrors.—Silas C. Herring has no longer ... of our celebrated Fire-Proof Safe. All Horror Stricken ... Depôt, No. 128 Water-st., near Wall, ... No. 28 Water-st. and No. 2 Gouverneur ... and No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

H. G. WILDER & CO.

Fire-proof and Salamander Safes.

FLAT-IRON HEATER. A very superior article of this kind, for sale ... LINDSLEY, No. 239 Broadway.

BUTTERS'S SOLICON.—A NEW HUMOROUS ... pavement, combining the advantages of the ... does and always; the town is rich; ... and is well adapted for carriage or ... received the highest testimonials from the ... of the country, and the Mayor and Common ... which can be seen at the ... Price from $28 to $30 ... manufacturers.

GROVESTEEN & TREDWAY, ... Broadway, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—WE HAVE ... great pleasure in stating that the ... great manufactory, interrupted for a few ... in the New-Haven Depot building, is again ... in full operation. We are again ... machines, better than ever, containing all the ... improvements.

Inferior sewing machines of other ... in exchange as usual.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

THE NEW AND EXTENSIVE BAZAAR OF FANCY ... goods and toys of ... found at No. 363 Broadway. Please to call and ... ROGERS, who has removed from his old stand, ... every variety of ladies' fans, reticules, for ... dressing cases, brushes, combs, perfumery, and ... goods. &c., for ... Also, a ... trim, lately imported, and for sale at the lowest ... prices, by H. S. ROGERS, No. 363 Broadway.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS. SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 491 BROADWAY, ... are now prepared to exhibit to the trade and ... their ... Among the assortment will be found a large ... new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large ... stock of all kinds of every width, and all other goods ... usually with the trade.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT ... stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and ... attracting many ... and styles to be found ... cles, forming altogether the largest ... Summer Clothing we have ever ... but first prices. D. DEVLIN & CO. ... Nos. 259, 261 and 263 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

POTICHOMANIE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ... art of decorating glass to resemble the finest china. A few ... hours' interesting amusement transforms a simple glass ... vessel in a splendid ... or Sevres vase. All the ... materials for sale, also, ... every article required. Price $5. Full instructions by ... purchaser free. The trade supplied. CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 333 Broadway.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION INSTANTLY ... cleans KID GLOVES, without the slightest smell. Rub ... with a piece of flannel and the ... Can be worn immediately afterward. One bottle is ... rranted to clean 20 pair. Price, 50 cents. Agents wanted. CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 333 Broadway.

SUMMER HAS COME AT LAST—AND WITH IT ... the preservation and ... of ... HOSTETTER'S Vegetable Bitters ... diseases and impart tone to the system beyond any ... in existence. Sold everywhere. A sure cure for ... DRAPER, Col. FULLER, Mr. ... others, which were ... and heartily applauded. ... performed a variety of ... returned to New-York, and ... which overlook them when they were ... from home, they were lost in their ... good time they had gone through.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CARD.—J. & G. A. ARNOUX, DRAPERS AND TAILORS, No. 307 Broadway, corner Duane-st., beg to ... their friends that they still continue to occupy ... business at their old location, to ... the ... quality of goods for which we have ... patronage. And they solicit a continuance of ... favors.

NOTICE.—Persons visiting the ... invitation from ... to ... his beautiful grounds, which are ... the whole year. They ... Persons ... provided for them at the ... ers, by the Director of the ...

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES FROM ... Herring.—Silas C. Herring has no ... of our celebrated Fire-Proof Safe. ... Depôt, No. 128 Water-st., near Wall, ... No. 28 Water-st. and No. 2 Gouverneur ... and No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

H. G. WILDER & CO. Fire-proof and Salamander Safes.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A GOLD MINE TO THE OWNER AND TO THE READER.

THE LIFE OF MARIE ANTOINETTE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF RACE AND FASHIONABLE BOOKS.

FIRST REGISTERED AT THE PATENT OFFICE.

MANTELLAS IN MOURNING.

CONTINUATION OF SALE OF AUCTION OF HARPER'S STOCK.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN CHINA, GLASS,

Some China Sets, at 10 cents per yard, (choice colors)

GLASS AND PLATED WARE.

FANCY GOODS IN THE PIECE OR MADE FREE FROM CUSTOM DUTY.

FANCY GOODS.

FANCY GOODS.

$2,000 WORTH OF CASH GOODS.

LADIES' FURS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.

A LARGE VARIETY

CLARK'S O. N. T. SPOOL COTTON.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

GRAND.

NEW GOODS.

"O. K."

LADIES' RIDING HABITS.

PARIS MADE CORSETS.

PERFUMERY.

WINDOW SHADES.

BEDSTEADS, MATTRESSES, &c.

BEDDING.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

BONNETS.

NEW GOODS.

THE GREAT BARGAIN HOUSE.

THE GREAT BARGAIN HOUSE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH CLOCKS.

DRY GOODS.

MANTELLAS IN MOURNING AND LACES.

For sale at

HERMAN & CO.'S, No. 421 Broadway,

will open, THIS MORNING,

an Invoice of the above

Beautiful Mantillas,

and Invoice of the adaptable

of the latest Styles.

ANDREW C. COLBY, No. 289 Grand-st.

THE CARPET TRADE.

The immense stock of carpet fabrications of carpets just received, and now offered at

SUPERIOR ENGLISH VELVETS, at $1.50;

SUPERIOR ENGLISH TAPESTRY, at $1.25;

DAMASK DROGGETS, at $1.25;

OIL CLOTHS, DROGGETS, MATS, CORTICA, &c.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

NEW SILK HOUSE.—1860.

WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.,

No. 9 Union-sq., North side,

Invite the attention of purchasers to their

FASHIONABLE SILKS,

Also exhibited to attentive inspection

LANE & FOSTER,

No. 72 Canal-st.,

Will offer their entire stock of

At a VERY great reduction in Prices,

one piece Lawn, dark colored, 1c.—usual price 6c. 6d. and 8c.

Also, French Jaconets, 1c. 6d.—usual price 6c. 6d. and 8c.

BONNETS,

At GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,

In opening daily, a large and fashionable assortment of the latest Parisian designs, to which the attention of purchasers is invited. Also, a full assortment of the newest and most desirable Flowers and Feathers, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Just received, and now open, the latest styles of Parisian Hats and Caps, for Misses and Children.

GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway.

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In opening daily, a large and fashionable assortment of the latest Parisian designs, to which the attention of purchasers is invited. Also, a full assortment of the newest and most desirable Flowers and Feathers, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Just received, and now open, the latest styles of Parisian Hats and Caps, for Misses and Children.

GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway.

AUCTION EXERCISES,

OF ALL DESCRIPTION,

WILL COMMENCE on Monday, by

Just received, and now on hand, a large assortment of

BRIDAL AND OPERA WREATHS,

Nos. 421 Broadway,

One block below the St. Nicholas.

10 CASES HOSE OF

PRINTED MUSLIN DE LAINES,

(All patterns),

will be opened on Friday, June 1,

Broadway, CHAMBERS and READE-sts.

FURNITURE COVERINGS,

HORSE CLOTHS,

JAGS QUILTS,

COMFORTS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

BLACK AND WHITE BERGES AND TISSUES

At 15, 17, 20, 25, 30, 37½, 40, 50 cents, (the Parisian?)

Also, a splendid assortment of Plaid Berges and Poplins at 25c.

LANE & FOSTER

WILL OFFER THIS MORNING,

GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., &c.,

Below the usual prices.

No. 72 Canal-st.

EXCELLENT SUMMER SILKS,

Also, Black Silks, at 75c., $1, $1 12½, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50, $1 62½, $1 75, $1 87½, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, $5 50, $6, $6 50, $7, $7 50, $8, $8 50, $9, $9 50, $10, $10 50, $11, $11 50, $12, $12 50, $13, $13 50, $14, $14 50, $15, $15 50,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 26.—Cotton was in fair demand, Tuesday and Wednesday, and prices were steady. Sales of the week amount to 54,000 bales.

Stock of Cotton in Liverpool.

There is now counterfeit Cotton in circulation, so closely resembling the genuine that it requires a practiced eye to detect the difference. Mr. WALKER, the Cotton Examiner at the Bank of England, has just detected a package of the counterfeit, and has published a description of it, which will be found in another column. The counterfeit is made of jute, and is a clever imitation of the genuine article.

Cotton Crop Reports.

The Cotton Crop Report for the month of May, issued by the Department of Agriculture, is unfavorable. The reports from the Cotton States indicate a decrease in the crop of 1856 of 1,000,000 bales, as compared with the crop of 1855. The Charleston Courier says:

"The reports from the Cotton States are unfavorable. The drought has been severe, and the crop is backward. The plant is small, and the fruit is dropping off. The reports from Georgia are unfavorable. The drought has been severe, and the crop is backward. The plant is small, and the fruit is dropping off. The reports from Alabama are unfavorable. The drought has been severe, and the crop is backward. The plant is small, and the fruit is dropping off. The reports from Mississippi are unfavorable. The drought has been severe, and the crop is backward. The plant is small, and the fruit is dropping off. The reports from Louisiana are unfavorable. The drought has been severe, and the crop is backward. The plant is small, and the fruit is dropping off. The reports from Texas are unfavorable. The drought has been severe, and the crop is backward. The plant is small, and the fruit is dropping off."

Receipts of Cotton at Mobile.

The Mobile Register says that the receipts of cotton at that port for the week ending May 24th, were 3,000 bales, and the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1855, 1,000,000 bales.

Receipts of Cotton at Memphis.

The Memphis Eagle says that the receipts of cotton at that port for the week ending May 24th, were 2,000 bales, and the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1855, 1,000,000 bales.

Receipts of Cotton at Charleston.

The Charleston Courier says that the receipts of cotton at that port for the week ending May 24th, were 1,000 bales, and the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1855, 1,000,000 bales.

Receipts of Cotton at Savannah.

The Savannah Republican says that the receipts of cotton at that port for the week ending May 24th, were 1,000 bales, and the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1855, 1,000,000 bales.

Receipts of Cotton at New Orleans.

The New Orleans Picayune says that the receipts of cotton at that port for the week ending May 24th, were 1,000 bales, and the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1855, 1,000,000 bales.

Receipts of Cotton at Mobile.

The Mobile Register says that the receipts of cotton at that port for the week ending May 24th, were 1,000 bales, and the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1855, 1,000,000 bales.

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